

work—hardly be called constructive builders who participate in helping build the political system that the American people want.

My hope is that in the coming weeks—we have just 1 week left before there is an August break, and then about 4 or 5 weeks left before we will adjourn for the election—my hope is that during that time we will see substantially more cooperation, substantially less confrontation, and legislation enacted by the House and the Senate that addresses the central questions of people's concerns. I mentioned a few of them. Are they safe? Can they walk the streets? What about crime? Do they have jobs for themselves and their children? Does the education system work? Are our schools good enough? If not, what will make them better?

Can we fix the health care system to deal with preexisting conditions and portability of health care coverage, and make health care affordable for all people? Can we address the issue of those frozen at the bottom of the economic ladder working for very low wages who have been frozen for 7 years? Can we adjust the minimum wage?

Those are the central kinds of questions that if the Congress does address, will, I think, relate to the concerns of most of the American people.

Mr. President, I will yield the floor. My hope is that, although we are going to run through some appropriations bills this week, my hope is that a number of these other issues coming out of conference will be addressed as well.

SENATOR BENNETT JOHNSTON

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me make one final observation. The Senator who is on the Democratic side of the aisle working on this bill, Senator BENNETT JOHNSTON, as was mentioned by Senator KEMPTHORNE and others today, is one of, I think, the most admired Senators in this country.

He does it the right way. He addresses public issues in a thoughtful and responsible way. He is going to leave the Congress. I believe Members from both political parties would look at Senator JOHNSTON's public record and, with admiration, say this is someone who has served long and well in public service in this country and someone to whom we owe a debt of thanks and gratitude.

I know this will likely be the last bill that he is involved in managing with the Senator from New Mexico on the floor of the Senate. I did want to take the opportunity to wish him well in whatever new career he chooses. I am sure there are many opportunities ahead of him.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JEFFORDS). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The Senate continued with consideration of the bill.

LAKE TRAVERSE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to take just a couple of minutes, I will be very brief, to make a point to those managing this legislation.

My understanding is an amendment has been noticed dealing with the issue of Lake Traverse. I want it to be clear that if an amendment is offered on Lake Traverse, I will oppose that amendment.

The issue is a lake in South Dakota. There is some concern about the water level in that lake. The water level and the amount of water held for flood control disadvantages people around Lake Traverse. It is also true, that Lake Traverse is used less for flood control and as the lake water level is lowered, more water would be flushed out of the lake and into the Red River, adversely affecting a good number of communities along the Red River.

We did have a meeting with the St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers folks and the staffs of a number of congressional delegations about what kind of collaborative effort could be developed to make sure the interests of all parties are resolved in an appropriate way.

Legislation introduced here in the Senate, if such an amendment is introduced, would represent a unilateral way to do this. I will not support that.

It seems to me we have a circumstance where a lake project was authorized many, many years ago for the purpose of flood control. I understand some of the controversy about it. If the Congress is going to instruct the Corps to manage that lake in a way that diminishes opportunity for flood control, then the question is, who is going to bear the cost of that?

There will be a number of communities in North Dakota and Minnesota up on the Red River that will bear the cost of it. To the extent this problem is addressed and resolved, it must be resolved in a collaborative way, not through this kind of legislation.

If such an amendment is offered and I understand one has been referenced, I intend to oppose it. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5101

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I am sending to the desk a sense-of-the-Senate resolution on behalf of the distin-

guished Senator from West Virginia, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and others regarding the United States-Japan semiconductor trade agreement which is set to expire on July 31 of this year.

His resolution, after recounting the history of this agreement, resolves that: It is the sense of the Senate that, if a new United States-Japan semiconductor agreement is not concluded by July 31 of this year, that, first, it ensures continued calculation of foreign market share in Japan according to the formula set forth in the current agreement, and, second, provides for continuation of current measures to deter renewed dumping of semiconductors in the United States and in third country markets, the President shall do three things: First, direct the Office of the Trade Representative to provide for unilateral United States Government calculation and publication of the foreign share of the Japanese semiconductor market, according to the formula set forth in the current agreement; second, report to the Congress on a quarterly basis regarding the progress, or lack thereof, in increasing foreign market access to the Japanese semiconductor market; and, third, take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure that all United States trade laws with respect to foreign market access and injurious dumping are expeditiously and vigorously enforced with respect to the United States-Japan semiconductor trade.

I send the amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON), for Mr. ROCKEFELLER, for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, and Mr. DOMENICI, proposes an amendment numbered 5101.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement is set to expire on July 31, 1996;

The Governments of the United States and Japan are currently engaged in negotiations over the terms of a new U.S.-Japan agreement on semiconductors;

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan agreed to the G-7 Summit in June that their two governments should conclude a mutually acceptable outcome of the semiconductor dispute by July 31, 1996, and that there should be a continuing role for the two governments in the new agreement;

The current U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement has put in place both government-to-government and industry-to-industry mechanisms which have played a vital role in allowing cooperation in replace conflict in these important high technology sector such as by providing for joint calculation of foreign market share in Japan, deterrence of dumping, and promotion of industrial cooperation in the designing of foreign semiconductor devices;